FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Mr. Gilmer at Kenansville.—A gentleman from Duplin, passenger in this morning's train, has informed us that Mr. Gilmor addressed the people of Kenansville pursuant to appointment, yesterday, and made a most happy impression. He spoke for upwards of two hours and a half, and our informant says never was a speech listened to with more interest and decorum. He presented the claims of the American party in a calm, forcible and eloquent light, disabusing the minds of his listeners of the prejudice against this party which the Locofoco leaders have sought to create; and while abstaining from the custom of abuse and detraction adopted by Gov. Bragg, lost no opportunity to overthrow the specious pleas of sham Democracy. In short, it was just such a speech as must tell at the election. Duplin will give a good account of herself next month.
Wilmington Herald.

Bank of the State.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina was held here on Monday last, the Hon. Thos. Settle, of Rockingham Co., in the Chair. We learn that the old Board of Directors and the old officers were unanimously re-appointed. A committee, consisting of Hon. Thos. Settle, Gov. Swain, and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was appointed to assign respectfully to the ensuing Legislature the reasons why the Stockholders decline to accept the charter tendered them at the last session of that body.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

All Idea of War with America Abandoned

NEW YORK, July 6th.—The Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 25th June, has arrived.

In regard to war, a London paper thus surmises:

The news of the week, as regards American relations, judging from the country newspapers, we should say that the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken; and we are surprised, at how much the public have become enrightened on the subject through the agency of a cheap press; every paper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of American difficulties. The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Our Liverpool correspondent adds: That the feeling on American affairs has now subsided so much as to have no longer any unsettling effect on the markets, although several leading presses yet keep grumbling.

The *Times* advises Great Britain to hurry up the settlement of the Central American affairs before Buchanan becomes President.

There is nothing of importance from Parliament.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Danish Sound Dues had held a meeting.

The Czar of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lanskoi, Osten, Sacken and Orloff.

There is no other political news of interest.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of the three days 25,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm, with an upward tendency. Flour advanced 6d.—Canal 30s. a 33s. 6d.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Money easier—Consols on account 94¾ a 94¼.

From the London Times.

THE DISMISSED MINISTER.

"We believe that Her Majesty's Government has anticipated the opinion of the country in deciding not to put a hostile interpretation on the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, or to make that step a ground for breaking off all diplomatic communication with the United States. The reason of this resolution in is not difficult to gather. Although accompanied by the highest expressions of courtesy and respect from the United States Government, by an entire acquittal of our own government of all concern in the ground of offence taken against Mr. Crampton, and by the concession on the Central American question involved in the willingness to entertain our offer of arbitration, which has hitherto been summarily rejected, the dismissal of an ambassador could still be regarded in no other than a hostile aspect, were it not for the weight of the facts and arguments bearing upon the official conduct of Mr. Crampton himself in this affair. For ourselves, while exculpating, as Mr. Marcy does in his letter, our own government from the charge of intending to violate the United States law, we have all along felt that it was impossible to answer for what the acts of an individual official, in a complicated and distant, transaction, might have been. It appears from Mr. Marcy's dispatch that Mr. Crampton has not been wholly faultless; that he certainly seems to have taken an active part in proceedings which were pronounced illegal by the United States Courts; and, what is still more unfortunate, persisted in continuing those proceedings, even after this decision against them.

"We do not doubt Mr. Crampton's fidelity, zeal, and activity in the task which was given him, but he appears to have wanted caution and dignity, and not to have been considerate or particular enough in the means and instruments which he employed for his object.

"Mr. Crampton was certainly not the man to send as Minister to the United States. But the truth is, the United States is not a favorite embassy, and it is not very easy always to get the man you want for it. You may offer it to the "proper man," but the proper man won't take it. But we can, by an arrangement of our own, raise the United States Embassy to a higher rank, and bring it within the circle of promotion. The rank of an embassy ought to reflect in some degree the power and resources of the country to which it is attached; and as the United States rise in wealth, population and political importance, it becomes more and more necessary to secure the services of able men as ambassadors there."

In subsequent papers the Times follows up the same idea. An article on Wednesday commends the manner in which Lord Ashburton discharged his mission.

"We wanted a man twelve years ago to put an end to our discord with America, and we found him, not among our diplomatists, but among our merchants, and so the mission was successful."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1856.

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE.—SMALL NOTES PROHIBITED.—It will be seen, that among the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina are the three cases made up from the Superior Court of this county, the State *vs.* the Bank of Fayetteville, the State *vs.* W. G. Matthews, Teller, and the State *vs.* Alex'r McPherson, Clerk, of said Bank. The judgment in the two last cases is affirmed against the defendants. In the first named case, the judgment is *nominally for* the Bank, but we learn that it is only so on the ground that an indictment was not the proper proceeding, but that the case should have originated by an "Information" instead of indictment.

We further learn that all the points heretofore discussed in the public prints and otherwise, are decided in favor of the Bank. That is, it is decided that in 1848, when the Bank was chartered, there was no general law in existence prohibiting the issue of small bank notes. And that under its charter the bank had a right to issue small notes, up to the 1st day of January 1856, when the new Revised Code went into operation.

But the decision is against the issue of any such notes by the bank after the 1st of January 1856, upon a point never before mooted, not even in the argument of the Attorney General against the Bank. It is this: That the Legislature in its sovereign power to regulate the currency, has the right to prescribe what kind of bank notes may be issued: That, when it shall have exercised that right, in any bank charter, it cannot revoke or alter its decision, for it has then passed into the nature of a contract with the bank, which must not be violated: But in the case of the bank of Fayetteville, the charter was silent on that point, —the right was not exercised: the failure to exercise it originally did not diminish the right to do so at any future time: And thus the law of Jan'y 1, 1856, forbidding any bank not expressly authorized to issue less than $3 notes, is constitutional, infringing no contract with the bank.

The case is different with all the other banks in the State: the Legislature exhausted its power on that point when it prescribed in their charters the kind of notes they might issue, viz: $3's and upwards.

We learn further, that this decision is in accordance with two very recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in similar cases which went to that Tribunal from the Supreme Court of Ohio,—the opinion of the Court being pronounced by Chief Justice Taney.

We are authorised to say that the Bank will not hereafter pay out any note under $3. Of course it will redeem any of its notes, large or small, as usual, on their presentation. But we may be allowed to express our hope that the public, to whom these small notes are an incalculable convenience, will not pay them into bank, either that bank or any other, for they cannot then be re-issued. They will necessarily become scarce, but let us have the benefit of them as long as possible. We are informed by a legal gentleman who has read the opinion of the Court, that it extends only to notes issued since the 1st of Jan'y 1856, the court not being at liberty to decide as to the legality of the continued circulation of notes issued previous to that time, and now in the hands of individuals. That point was not presented for decision. It is still a question, therefore, whether individuals, in whose hands such notes now are, have not a right still to circulate them. They were lawful when issued, and the opinion of the Court only restrains the Bank itself.

We hope to have a copy of the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Judge Pearson, in time for publication in Monday's Observer.

REPEAL! REPEAL!—We go for a repeal of the senseless law of the last Legislature, prohibiting $1 and $2 notes, which was,—we will not say smuggled through that body,—but passed without the knowledge of an overwhelming majority of the members. We have not a doubt that the law is in conflict with the opinions of four-fifths, if not of nine-tenths, of the people, as its execution will be a very great inconvenience to *all* who have business to transact. We hope, therefore, that the public will will be expressed, plainly and emphatically. And as one of the modes of ascertaining that will, we would suggest that the candidates for the Legislature in the various counties be respectfully called upon to declare whether they are in favor of the repeal of the law. It is more important than the reader may suppose, that the opinions of members may be ascertained, for at Raleigh caucuses decide for parties; a few wire-workers decide for the caucus; and the leaders of this crusade against small notes will be sure to be on hand at Raleigh during the session, exerting themselves against repeal.

Repeal! Repeal! Let that be the watchword.

The Editorial fraternity in North Carolina is probably more interested in the circulation of small notes than any other class. How are their subscribers at a distance to pay up, without 1's and 2's? The law of the last session ought to have been entitled, "an act to prevent the circulation of newspapers within the State of North Carolina."

The Public Debt of the United States is now reduced to $32,737,562 80—about seven millions having been paid off since the 1st of June.

MR. CRAMPTON.—It will be seen by an extract which we make from the London Times, that not only the people of England but the Times itself, that great abuser of the United States, has at last arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Crampton was an unfit representative of England, and conducted himself in a censurable manner. The arguments and proofs adduced by Mr. Marcy were strong indeed, thus to overcome all the settled prepossessions of the English for their own Minister, and their equally settled prejudices against our government. This conclusion as to Mr. Crampton's unfitness, and his improper conduct, relieves the question of his dismissal of all bitterness, deprives it of its sting, and leaves the way clear to a return of that good understanding which ought ever to exist between two countries, not only so intimately connected in business, but the most free in their institutions of any under the sun. We rejoice at the blowing over of that cloud, which was lately so threatening. And trust and believe that the forbearing spirit of both governments, the courtesy of both, and the alarm of both and of the people of both at the prospect of a war, will lead to a better understanding and more intimate friendship, than has ever heretofore existed. We concur with a writer in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, that things are rapidly tending to an alliance between England and the United States—not one of those "entangling alliances" against which the Father of his Country warned us, but an alliance of sentiment and interest, against the hostility of the leading powers of Europe, France, Russia, Austria, &c.

A writer from Paris to the N. Y. Commercial thus alludes to the surprise at the peaceful conclusion to which the English government arrived:—

"The astonishment in France on the back-out of England was very general. The tone of the Morning Post up to the very last day had been so firm, and even warlike, that nobody in France was prepared for the speech which Lord Palmerston made in the House on Monday night. The two legitimist journals of France taunt the English Ministry, and say that there was something more than the cotton interest behind their decision: they were afraid of the Americans. The *Pays*, Government journal, which has been so severe against the United States in this contest, and which has called upon the English Ministry almost daily to stand firm, must be thunderstruck, for it has not uttered a word on American affairs since the English Government gave way. All the rest of the French journals have confined themselves to the publication of the facts without comment."

It is said that Lord Palmerston gave way reluctantly on this question, his inclination being to dismiss Mr. Dallas. "But he found that the result would be his own summary and ignominious dismissal from power, there being a determined majority of both houses of Parliament against him on this point, and in favor of peace with the United States."

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES VETOED.—It will be seen that both the Senate and House have passed the Harbor bills vetoed by President Pierce, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. What a fall was there! A leading principle of the Democracy repudiated, and the once popular President of the Democracy left in a lean minority of less than one-third of either House!

CANDIDATES.—We learn that John H. Haughton, Esq. is the American candidate for the Senate in Chatham county; and that Maurice Q. Waddell, Thomas Womble, and —— Carter, Esqs., are the candidates of that party for the Commons. We understand that they are all warm friends of Internal Improvements.

The candidates of the democratic party in Chatham are, Robert E. Rives, Esq., for the Senate; Gen. Cotten and Turner Bynum and Daniel Hackney, Esqs., for the Commons.

Paul C. Cameron, Esq., has accepted the nomination of the Democratic party as a candidate for the Senate in Orange county. Josiah Turner, Jr., is the American candidate.

The American candidates in Johnston county are, Pharaoh Richardson, for the Senate, Willis H. Sanders and Simon Godwin for the Commons.

HAIL STORM.—A good deal of damage is said to have been done to the crops and gardens from Hay Mount to several miles west of this place, by the wind and hail of Monday afternoon last.

We must decline to insert the communication signed "A Democrat," for the reason that we do not feel at liberty to publish the name of the gentleman recommended as a candidate, *in such a connection.* He might have reason to complain of such a thing being done without his knowledge.

NEW USE FOR CHLOROFORM.—Mr. Kendall, editor of the N. O. Picayune, writing to that paper from Texas, says,—

"The most indulgent mother I have heard of lately lives some two and a half hours' drive from San Antonio, on the left. It was a long time before she would admit that her eldest and best beloved boy, a refractory and turbulent little fellow, richly merited a flagellation; and when she finally gave in that he was entitled to a course of sprouts, she contended *that he should be put under the influence of chloroform* before the saplings were applied. Solomon, with all his wisdom, was behind the present fast age, in administering to juvenile delinquents."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Schrs R W Brown, Helene and Wake from New York, Mary Powell fm Providence, R I. 6.—Schr Emeline from Washington, N C. 7.—Dutch Galliot Mentor fm New London, Ct; Schrs. Agnes H Ward fm Nassau, Southern Belle fm N York, Edward Kidder fm Savannah.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, which was vetoed by the President a few weeks ago, was taken up. Mr. Slidell made a speech in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Cass on the same side. The question was then put—"shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" and the vote resulted yeas 31, nays 12. The Chair announced that two-thirds of those present having voted for the bill, it had passed. Mr. Mason appealed from the decision of the Chair; and after debate, the decision was sustained—34 against 7.

The Senate then passed the bills for the improvement of St. Mary's river and St. Clair Flats, over the President's veto; the former by a vote of 28 against 10, and the latter 28 against 8.

The following was the vote on the first bill:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pearce, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, and Weller—31.

Nays—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toucey, and Yulee—12.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the committee on Territories; after which the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Committee on Territories reported back the House Kansas Topeka bill, amended by substituting the Senate bill. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the bill providing for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and the widows and orphans of those who died in service, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to act on the Senate's resolution fixing a day of adjournment.

The Senate Kansas bill was ordered to be printed, together with amendments offered by Messrs. Dunn, Haven, and Bennett of New York.

On Tuesday, the House postponed the consideration of the Brooks affair, in consequence of its being before Court to-day.

Mr. Orr moved the previous question on bills passed by the Senate for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, St. Clair's, and St. Mary's rivers, all of which were passed in the House by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to pass over the bills now before the Committee of the Whole, and ask the passage of all other internal improvement bills heretofore reported. The House then adjourned.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company held their annual meeting in this City on Monday last, James M. Towles, Esq., in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Chas. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, John G. Williams, Q. Busbee, H. W. Husted, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, P. F. Pescud, C. B. Root, and R. H. Battle. At a meeting of the Directors, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson was re-elected President; W. D. Haywood, Vice President; Jno. G. Williams, Secretary; R. H. Battle, C. B. Root, and Dr. W. H. McKee, Executive Committee—the latter in place of W. W. Holden, who declined a re-election; Drs. Johnson, McKee, and R. B Haywood, Medical Board of Consultation; Dr. McKee, Medical Examiner; W. H. Jones, Treasurer; and H. W. Husted, Attorney.

The affairs of the Company are in a most prosperous condition.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Peary v Robins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgement. Also, in Burrage v Crump, from Montgomery; *venire de novo.* Also, in Reader v Moody; *venire de novo.* Also, in Schonwald, v Schonwald, in equity from New Hanover, dismissing the bill. Also, in Brinson v Thomas, in equity, from Craven, directing an account. Also, in Deberry v Ivery, in equity, from Northampton; defendant must deliver up the notes of B. &c.

By PEARSON, J.—In State v Bank of Fayetteville from Cumberland; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in State v Matthews, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also in Ward v Hearne, from Stanly, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Currie v Worthy, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Williams v Houston, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also in Campbell v Campbell, in equity from New Hanover, directing an account of the mesne profits.

By BATTLE, J.—In McCormick v Munroe, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Schonwald v Capps, from New Hanover, directing *a venire de novo.* Also, in Geeen v Whitney, in equity, from Brunswick, dissolving the injunction as to $400, with interest, &c. Also, in Wheeless v Whitaker, in equity, from Nash. Also, in Campbell v. Campbell, from Sampson, in equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Saunderson v Ballance, in equity, from Hyde.
Ral. Register.

A Legislative Prayer.—The Chaplain of the Indiana Legislature, recently opened the session with a general prayer, which closed with the following eloquent and sensible invocation:

"And, O Lord! have mercy on our legislators. Be with them and bless them even if they know Thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify Thy name. Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people of the State from the disgrace which must follow if this same crowd should again come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer—Amen."

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Trial of Hon. P. S. Brooks.—The trial of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, before the Court of Sessions, commenced to-day. Mr Sumner has left the city to evade the service of a subpœna. After the examination of witnesses, Mr. Brooks made a speech, in which he said, that in some cases where the law was inadequate to afford a remedy, while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike, he would defend South Carolina from an effort to stain her with obloquy or dishonor. He now bowed to the majesty of the law, and awaited the sentence of the Court. Judge Crawford refrained from any comments, and sentenced him to pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Shooting Affray in Edenton, N. C.—The Norfolk Herald learns that a rencontre took place in Edenton, two or three days ago, between Mr. Colton, Editor of the Edenton Banner, and Mr. Badham, a lawyer of Pasquotank county. The dispute originated from a reply made by Mr. Colton to an anonymous communication in one of the newspapers of that section, which caused Mr. Badham, who appears to have been the author, to demand a retraction of several expressions in Mr. Colton's article, to which he (Mr. B.) took exception. Mr. Colton replied that he was ignorant of the authorship of the article to which he had replied, and declined making any retraction; whereupon Mr. Badham commenced an attack upon Mr. Coltoa, and in the scuffle a pistol was discharged by which Mr. Badham was said to have been severely wounded.

Our townsman, R. W. Mills, was relieved of about $900 on Friday the 4th of July, by some unknown person. He was asleep in the counting room of Symons & Co., on the evening the robbery was committed. He had lain down shortly after dinner for the purpose of repose, as is his daily custom, and to his astonishment, awaking from sleep he discovered that his pocket book was gone from his pantaloons pocket, containing $895 in money, besides other valuable papers. One vest pocket was pilfered of some silver change—the other, which also contained loose money, was left undisturbed. A bold daylight deed for the glorious Fourth.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Sale of Negroes.—We learn that the negroes belonging to the estate of Daniel Ward, dec'd of Martin county, N. C., were sold at public sale at Hamilton, on the 27th ult., and brought the following prices.

Woman, 35 years old, and child, $895, woman, 29, and two children, 1400; girl, 17, 860; boy, 15, 1221; girl, 11, 606; boy, 6, 405; man, 27, 1275; man, 46, 600; man, 22, 1287; man, 30, 1300; woman, 20, and child, 830; man, 55, 10; boy, 17, 1401; boy, 7, 705; boy, 5, 300.

Kentucky Whig Convention.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Kentucky Whig Convention, held at Louisville on the 3d of this month, had refused to endorse Mr. Fillmore. It has even been stated, also, that the Convention expressly repudiated him. But this is not the fact, as the resolutions plainly testify. On the contrary, the gallant Whigs of Kentucky substantially, and to all intents and purposes, endorsed Mr. Fillmore, and recommended him to the cordial support of the party of the State. All the speeches made on the occasion had the ring of the true metal. There was not a delegate present, though opposed in some respects to the American party, who breathed a solitary hint of his purpose or disposition to vote for Mr. Buchanan. On the contrary, nearly the whole of them expressed their determination to support Mr. Fillmore.

The nearest approach to a *Democratic* speech was that of Mr. Bell, who said that he "did not come into the Convention to endorse either Fillmore or Buchanan. He left it to every Whig to vote for the man *who had the best Whig antecedents,* but he did not wish to trammel the Whigs of Kentucky by the endorsement of a particular candidate. That if any contingency should happen, by which Mr. Fillmore should leave the track, and the contest be between Buchanan and Fremont—in such an event, *though he did not despise the slanderer of Henry Clay the less,* he loved his country more, and his actions should be governed accordingly." Now, if this sort of talk savors of a purpose to vote for Buchanan in preference to Fillmore, we have strangely misinterpreted it.—*Rich. Whig.*

The following is the material resolution, which the Whig regards as endorsing Mr. Fillmore:—

"*That in the present condition of parties the nomination of a Whig candidate for the Presidency would now in the opinion of this Convention, be unwise and impolitic, and as all of the present organized parties, in a greater or less degree, differ with the principles hereinbefore expressed,* WE RECOMMEND THE INDIVIDUAL WHIGS OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNION TO SUPPORT THAT CANDIDATE WHOSE POLITICAL OPINIONS, PAST HISTORY, AND PRESENT POSITION ARE IN NEAREST CONFORMITY TO THEIR OWN POLITICAL VIEWS (*but in all such action looking to the assertion of Whig principles and the ultimate restoration of the Whig party*), *and in the opinion of this Convention it is unnecessary to appoint delegates to the National Convention recommended by the Whig National Convention of* 1852, *to assemble at Louisville on the 4th of July,* 1856, *or to the Convention proposed to assemble on the 30th July* 1856."

Davidson College.—The Commencement Exercises of this institution, came off on Thursday 26th ult. The degree of A. B. was conferred on eight young gentlemen, namely—J. C. Caldwell, Fairfield, S. C.; R. H. Caldwell, Cabarrus, N. C.; T. C. Henderson, Davidson College, N. C.; J. M. Henderson, Mecklenburg, N. C.; A. McQueen, Robeson, N. C.; A. N. McCallum, Henderson, Tenn.; J. E. Neagle, Gaston, N. C.; E. B. Stinson, Iredell, N. C.—*Salisbury Herald.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, one of the Executors therein named, propounding for probate a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, some of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not citizens of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856. J. WHITE, Clerk.
11-*6w

MARRIED,

In Stanly, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Gilbert Lane, Mr. GEORGE F. BARNHART, of Cabarrus, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Green Palmer, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, last night, Miss SARAH E. CURTIS, eldest daughter of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq.

Last evening, SARAH L., eldest daughter of Jas. M. and M. L. Vann.

On the 15th of June, AGNES, infant daughter of D. L. and M. M. Cogdell.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 10, Str. Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for R Mitchell, W G Mathews, J P Robinson, A D Morrison, Powers & Troy, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Sons, B Creek Co, J O Boon & Co, Starr & Williams, J H Hall, Cook & Johnson, Joel Williams, Troy & Marsh.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. July 10, Str Rowan, with goods for Ray & Pearce, C Banks, J N Smith, J N Rush & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J L Bryan, J H Hall, J B Troy, Dr Foulkes, E L Winslow.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.—A northern journal publishes the following extract of a letter dated London, June 17:

"We are all in high spirits to-day at the breakdown of Lord Palmerston on Crampton's dismissal. It was a bad thing for him to do, and both he and Clarendon were in favor of dismissing Dallas. They became convinced that a large majority of the House of Commons would oppose the measure, and that public opinion, including that of the court, was strongly against them. There is no doubt that the Queen, advised by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, refused to sustain the dismissal.

"I was at the House last evening, and it was a most interesting scene. The House was crowded by members, and the galleries by strangers.

"Lord John Russell spoke with great seriousness, and everybody felt that it was a most important crisis in the career of the Anglo-Saxon race. When Palmerston rose to announce the determination of the ministry, the silence was profound and the anxiety intense. At the announcement that they had determined *not* to suspend relations with the American minister, there was a perfect thrill of emotion and satisfaction. So close had the cabinet kept the matter, that when I arrived at Mr. Dallas's to congratulate him, he had not received the slightest intimation as to his fate, and I had the very great satisfaction of announcing it to him and his family."

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 17th of JULY.

Terms, $75 per session of 20 weeks, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

Circulars containing other particulars may be had by application to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

June 16, 1856. 15*4t

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber having erected new buildings at this popular watering place, will open a house for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of July next. The medicinal properties of the waters are celebrated for the cure of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Terms of board: By the day, 75 cents, month, $15.
H. McNEILL.

Robeson Co., N. C., June 23. 17*4t

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in the Western part of the county of Johnston, and about fifteen miles south of Raleigh, in one of the healthiest parts of the country, and in a most excellent moral neighborhood. It is composed of two Departments, Male and Female, the former under the care and instruction of John W. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the latter under the care and instruction of Miss Flora Graham of Fayetteville, a graduate of first honors from Greensborough Female Institute of this State; both of whom come highly recommended from their respective Institutions; and from the general satisfaction they have given heretofore to their Patrons and the Trustees, we think we hazard nothing in saying that a better preparatory School cannot be found anywhere in the country.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of July, being the 15th day of said month, and continue for a Session of five months. Board can be had in first rate families for seven dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For the Primary English Branches,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Drawing and Painting Extra,	5 00
Music with the use of Piano,	20 00

No deduction will be made from these prices except for protracted sickness.

Students can enter at any time during the Session, but it is to be hoped they will commence with the Session.

A good Church is immediately at the Academy at which there is preaching twice a month, and several other Churches in the neighborhood.

A. J. LEACH,
Dr. J. T. LEACH,
JOHN McLEAN,
Rev. T. GARARD,
W. R. TURNER,
SETH WOODALL,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
S. SMITH,
Trustees.

July 1, 1856. 1986w

ROBESON INSTITUTE.
M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th July (inst.,) under the care of M. Currie, Esq. as Principal, whose long and successful experience in teaching is a guaranty that its character, as the most popular School in the county, will be fully maintained.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Classes,	$6
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History,	12
Mathematical and Natural Science,	15
Ancient Languages,	18

The Classical and Mathematical Course will be such as to prepare Students for the Sophomore Class in the University of North Carolina.

The Principal will also have charge of the large and commodious Steward's Hall, where Board can be obtained,—thus securing to Students at a distance from home the great advantage of being under the constant care and supervision of the Principal.

Board $2 per week, or $40 per Session, exclusive of lights,—payable quarterly.

Address the Principal, at Post, Paul's, Robeson county, N. C.

July 4, 1856. 19*2t

TRUST SALE.
LAND AND SLAVES.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Malcom E. McNeill, I shall on Saturday the 2d day of August next offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton for Cash, the improved Lot in the Town of Lumberton, containing about five acres where said McNeill now resides; also, twenty acres of land lying on the north side of the road leading from the Bridge at Lumberton and about three hundred yards from the Bridge.

Also, Slaves—Wesley, a good Carpenter, Fletcher, a good Blacksmith, Harriet, Joe, Hannah, Ann, and Cook.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

July 2, 1856. 18*4

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE.

NORTH CAROLINA.
SUPREME COURT—JUNE TERM, 1856.

The State vs. *William G. Matthews.*

PEARSON, J.—The question presented by the case will be considered under three heads—Does the charter authorize the bank to issue one dollar notes for circulation "as the representation of or as a substitute for money"? Had the legislature power to prohibit the circulation of such notes? Was it the intention of the legislature, by the 20th chapter Rev. Code, title Currency, to exercise this power in regard to the notes of the Bank of Fayetteville?

1. There is no clause in the charter which, in so many words, authorizes the bank to issue notes for circulation as money—the charter confers banking powers in general terms. In one clause "bills or notes" issued by order of the corporation, promising to pay money to any person or to bearer, are mentioned. In another clause the bank is required to furnish the Public Treasurer once in six months with a statement of the cash on hand, "notes in circulation," &c. All the bank charters in this State are worded in much the same way. The charter of the Bank of the United States, obviously, was the original from which all the charters are directly or indirectly taken, and in none is the power to issue notes for circulation in terms any more direct. So there can be no doubt that the charter does confer the power to issue notes for circulation as money. As the act of 1846 (Rev. Stat., ch. 4, sec. 90,) prohibits any person or corporation from issuing "notes, commonly called bank notes, of any value, with intention that the same shall circulate as money, without the authority of the legislature first had," it is somewhat strange that the draughtsmen of these several charters were content to leave the authority dependent upon general terms. The omission to give the power *in totidem verbis*, can only be accounted for by the circumstance alluded to: having a form, they did not like to depart from it.

The power to issue notes for circulation is not restricted by the charter under consideration; it embraces notes of all denominations—under as well as over one dollar. But it is clear the charter must be construed with reference to the existing laws. The act of 1816 (Rev. St., ch. 54, sec. 56,) prohibits any person or corporation from issuing promissory notes, called due bills, (under one dollar,) for circulation as money, and it is agreed the power is restricted by this act so as to exclude the right to issue due bills.

It is insisted that the act of 1850 (Rev. St., ch. 11, sec. 1,) has a similar effect, and restricts the power so as to exclude the right to issue bank notes under five dollars. On the other hand, it is insisted that the act of 1850 applies only to the notes of the banks of other States. So the question is, did that act apply to the notes of the banks of this State? We think it did not. It enacts "it shall not be lawful for any person to pass, circulate, or receive in payment, within this State, any bank note under the denomination of five dollars, issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporation, not authorized to issue the same by any of the laws or statutes of this State." These words are satisfied by giving them the effect of prohibiting the circulation of the small notes of the banks of other States. The two principal banks in this State were authorized by law to issue notes under five dollars. So the circulation of their notes is expressly taken out of the prohibition, and there is but little ground to support the suggestion that this was a prospective general enactment aimed at banks that might at some future time be chartered in this State, and might, as it was feared, issue such bills, although not authorized so to do. Again, if it was intended to apply to the notes of our banks, it is reasonable to suppose that it would have contained a prohibition against the *issuing* of such bills. The act of 1816 has two sections, one against the issuing and the other against passing or receiving due bills. The act of 1852 by one section prohibits the issuing and by another the circulation of notes under three dollars; and the omission in the act of 1850 of an enactment against the issuing of notes under five dollars, tends to show that it was aimed exclusively at the banks of other States, over whose power to issue our legislature could assume no control. But all ground to support the suggestion of a prospective general enactment, above referred to, is taken away by the fact that the title of the act of 1850 is "An act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes under five dollars, issued by the banks of other States." The title of a statute may be invoked in aid of its construction. (Rex v. Cartwright, 1 T. R. 490; Dwarris on Statutes, 183.) It is true, in the Revised Statutes the title is changed and general words are used—"an act to prohibit the circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars." But a change in the title of an act, in making a revisal, is not permitted to alter the construction which was before proper, when the same words are used in the enactment, unless the title had been allowed the effect of altering what would otherwise have been the construction. (Terry v. Foster, 1 Mass., 150.) Here, as we have seen, the construction, confining it to the notes of the banks of other States, does not depend simply upon the title. But suppose it be yielded that this change in the title was made to allow the general words used to have application to banks in this State, if any should ever issue notes in violation of their charter, so that the act of 1816 fixes a penalty for issuing notes without authority, and this act prohibits their circulation—still that would leave the question open in regard to the authority to issue under any particular charter, which is the question now under consideration.

It was further insisted, although the act of 1850 may not of itself be sufficient to restrict this charter, yet it has that effect when taken in connection with the fact that the several acts incorporating the other banks all contain a provision making it unlawful to issue small notes—thus showing the settled policy to be, to prevent the issue and circulation of such notes, so as to drive them out and make room for a metallic basis—we are asked, even [can] it be possible that the legislature intended to abandon this favored policy and to confer, at the expense of the public, a special privilege upon the Bank of Fayetteville, in which our other banks were not at liberty to participate? Is such a construction of this charter reasonable? We have given to this suggestion much consideration: a difficulty presents itself at the outset. The act of 1850, and the charter of the Bank of Newbern, exclude all notes under five dollars; the charter of the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear exclude only notes under three dollars. This creates uncertainty in regard to this "settled policy," and in attempting by inference from these Statutes to impose a restriction upon the Bank of Fayetteville, it would be found impossible to decide whether the limit should be fixed at five or three. But we have come to the conclusion that the only legitimate effect to which this argument is entitled, is to prove that in all probability the omission of a proviso as to issuing small notes, similar to that inserted in the charters of the other banks, was an oversight,—in other words, the legislature, from mere inadvertence, forgot to insert it. If we were at liberty to make this supposition, the evil is beyond our control—for most certainly this Court has no power to supply the omissions or to correct the mistakes of the legislature. Indeed, the omission of this proviso in its bearing upon the argument leans the other way, and tends to show that the authority is confined; for, if its insertion was necessary to restrain the other banks, it follows that without it, the power is given. In our case the same general terms are used, without this restriction. For these reasons, we are of opinion that the charter does confer upon the bank authority to issue one dollar notes.

2. It was assumed in the argument, that the legislature had not the power to prohibit the circulation of small notes unless it had the power to revoke directly the authority to issue them, upon the ground that to prevent their circulation would necessarily prevent their issue, and that cannot be done indirectly which cannot be done directly—so the two powers were treated as being precisely one and the same thing. We are not prepared to admit the position in the broad sense in which it was used. One may go around a hill and get on top of it, although he is not able to climb directly up. Many who deny that Congress has the power to protect manufactures by an act passed directly for that purpose, are forced to admit the power to give incidental protection by a tariff for revenue. So there may be a distinction; but we are not disposed to press it, except to the extent of claiming this reasonable concession. The object of the legislature was to prevent the circulation of small notes, and the revocation of the authority to issue was necessary to effect that purpose—so a fair statement of the question is, had the legislature, for the purpose of preventing the circulation of small notes, power to revoke the authority of the bank to issue them?

Political and other considerations are apt to connect themselves with the subject of corporations, and thereby give to it more importance than it deserves as a dry question of law; and the unusual amount of labor and learning bestowed on it, has tended to mystify rather than to elucidate the subject. In Meares v. the Com. of Wilmington, 9 Ired. 79, it is said, "the idea that corporations are less accessible and less responsible to actions than individuals, (which, by the bye, was one reason why corporations have always been looked upon by the public with so much jealousy and so little favor,) has yielded to common sense, and it is now settled that corporations are as liable as individuals to be sued in contract or in tort, or to be indicted." In Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, 13 Ired. 80, it is said, "The Court supposes it to be clear that a corporation is like an individual, bound by and may take benefit of the general laws, when it is within the reason of them, unless there be particular modifications in the charter." The notion that a corporation is above the law has no ground to support it—the creature cannot be above the maker,—indeed, it is conceded that corporations and individuals stand on the same footing,—both are equally subject to the laws, unless exempted from its operation by the force of a contract, and both equally have a right to protection. Stanmire v. Welch, 3 Jones, 214, is an instance where an individual was protected from the operation of a statute on the ground of his contract. The land of a corporation may be taken for public use under the right of eminent domain, in the same manner as the land of an individual may be taken. (West Riv. Bridge Co. v. Dix, 6 Howard, 507.) These positions have been stated to clear the way and present the naked question,—is authority to issue small notes conferred by the charter, as a part of the essence of the contract, with the intention to put it beyond the control of all future legislation—or, is it conferred as a mere incident with the intention that it should be subject to such limitation as the legislature might at any time thereafter deem expedient to make for the purpose of regulating the currency of the State? This is a mere question of construction, and a plain statement seems sufficient to dispose of it. With the exception of the powers surrendered to the United States, each State is absolutely sovereign. With the exception of the restraints imposed by the Constitution of the State and the Bill of Rights, all legislative power is vested in the General Assembly. It is consequently unreasonable to suppose that the General Assembly, admitting it has the power, would alien or surrender and make subject to any individual or corporation, a portion of its sovereignty, and thereby disqualify itself from doing that for which these ample powers are conferred on it. As is said in McRee v. Wil. R. R. Co, (2 Jones, 189,) "we should hesitate long before bringing our minds to the conclusion that it was the intention of the legislature to take from itself the power of doing that for which all governments are organized—promoting the general welfare, by adopting such measures as a new state of things might make necessary for the benefit of the public: in other words, it is unreasonable to suppose an intention to surrender the means by which it may thereafter be able to effect the purpose for which it was erected and formed into a government." It follows, that to establish a contract on the part of the legislature to relinquish any of its powers, plain and unquestionable words must be used. For instance: If its charter authorizes a bank to lend money, and is silent as to the rate of interest, the general law will fix it; and should the legislature afterwards make the rate lower, the corporation as well as individuals will be bound. So if a rail road company is authorized to carry passengers and freight, the legislature may afterwards regulate the speed at which the cars shall run, or may make it unlawful to carry gunpowder on the same train with passenger cars—the sovereign being presumed to reserve to itself the regulation of all such matters in the absence of an express contract to the contrary. In looking over the statute by which this bank is incorporated, we find authority to issue notes given in general terms, and although it may be inferred that it was then the policy, or rather that there was no purpose not to allow the issuing of small notes at that time, yet there is nothing which can fairly be construed as a contract on the part of the State not to change the policy and afterwards prohibit their issue and circulation—there is no pledge to this effect. Nothing is said about the size of the notes to be issued; there is in this respect no words but those of ordinary legislation subject to be modified at any time that it might be deemed expedient—there are no words of contract used, and in fact, no words which, by the utmost ingenuity and straining can be made to imply a contract on the part of the legislature that it will not at any future time regulate the currency, so as to prohibit the issuing and circulation of small notes. The persons who subscribed for stock in this bank had no right to suppose that the legislature had tied its hands in this particular. On the contrary, in view of the act of 1830, and the restraining clauses in the charters of the other banks, they had every reason to believe that this restraint would be made by a general law on the subject. So, in my opinion, there is not only no objection on constitutional grounds, but no hardship in the case.

The only objection that can be urged to this conclusion, at all plausible, is, if the legislature can prevent the issue and circulation of one dollar bills, the same may be done in regard to fives, tens, twentys, &c., so that by the abuse of the power the bank may be restrained from issuing any notes whatever. That is true—but the same objection may be made to the exercise of any power; and it is a full reply to say, the Court can only declare a statute void where there is a want of power in the legislature. In reference to questions of expediency or abuse of power, there is no jurisdiction.

3. What has been already said, makes it unnecessary to add much upon the third head. Any one will say at once, if the legislature had the power to revoke the authority conferred by this charter, the intention to exercise it is manifest from all of the circumstances—because if this bank could issue small notes, it made the restraints put on other banks of no use, and defeated the whole purpose. The charter was granted at the session of 1848-9. At the next session an act was passed to amend the charter. It provides, "it shall and may be lawful for the corporation, &c., to issue notes of the denomination of three dollars—but no note shall be issued by said bank for a smaller sum than three dollars." This was an attempt to remedy "the oversight," and the amount of it is, there being a doubt whether the bank can issue any note under five dollars by force of the act of 1830, it is proposed as a compromise to allow the bank to issue notes of the denomination of three dollars and upwards provided it will agree to issue no notes under that denomination. This proposition was rejected by the Bank. At the session 1854-5 the act under consideration was passed as a part of the revised code to go into effect 1st January 1856. The general purpose of this act is to regulate the currency by prohibiting the circulation of small notes; and to this end it was necessary to prohibit the issuing of such notes—so the particular purpose was to revoke the authority to issue them should it have been conferred upon the bank, unless it was conferred plainly and expressly by the charter—if not so conferred, a penalty was imposed upon the bank for issuing such notes—any person passing or receiving them was subjected to indictment, and the Public Treasurer was directed not to receive them in payment of taxes—thus evincing a determination to effect the purpose if it could be done.

The question then is, do the words used express this intention with sufficient clearness—in other words, is the bank plainly and expressly allowed by its charter to issue such notes. We are not at liberty to consider the word "expressly" as used in the sense of *in totidem verbis;* for in another section of the same act, it is enacted "no person or corporation unless the same shall be expressly allowed by law shall issue any bill, note &c."—and taken in that sense this would apply to all of the banks—but the charters of these banks all contain a clause expressly prohibiting the issue of notes under a certain denomination; this express prohibition is taken to give the right to issue notes above that denomination by reversing the maxim *expressio unius exclusio alterius*—a good rule works both ways—and in this latter sense the other banks are expressly allowed to issue notes, whereas this bank is not expressly allowed to do so, in either sense of the word; but the addition of the word "plainly" removes all doubt. After making so long an argument under the first head to prove that this bank had authority to issue such notes, it certainly cannot be necessary to make another long argument to prove that the authority is not plainly and expressly given. Judgment to be affirmed.

This cause came on to be argued upon the transcript of the record from the Superior Court of law of Cumberland county—upon consideration whereof this Court is of opinion that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the said Superior Court—and it is ordered that this opinion be certified to the said Superior Court to the intent that the said judgment be affirmed; and it is considered and adjudged that the State recover against the said William G. Matthews the sum of $22 08, the costs in this Court incurred, and let execution issue therefor.

[Certified by E. B. FREEMAN, *Clerk.*]

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The case of Mr. Brooks, charged with an assault and battery upon Senator Sumner, took place this morning before the Judge of the Criminal Court. There was a large attendance, including Senator Butler, and other members of Congress. The District Attorney read a correspondence between him and Mr. Sumner to show that he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. S., who had expressed himself as having no desire to take part in the proceedings, and had left the city.

The testimony of Mr. L. Leder, who caused the arrest of Mr. Brooks after the assault, J. W. Simonton, Mr. Keitt, Senators Foster, Pearce and Toombs were taken. The last wished to read, in mitigation, at the instance of the counsel of the accused, extracts from Mr. Sumner's speech, reflecting on South Carolina and Butler. Drs. Boyle and Lindsley, and Senator Benjamin, also testified; the last expressing his opinion, from what he saw of Senator Sumner's notes, that he (Mr. Sumner) had his speech printed before its delivery.

Mr. Brooks made a short speech, regretting Mr. Sumner's absence. He had hoped, he said, to have had the benefit of an interrogation concerning his testimony before the House committee. He took the grounds that there are no offences for which the law affords no adequate remedy, and said that while he had a heart to feel, and a hand to strike, he would redress the wrongs of his political mother, from efforts to cover her with obloquy. His property may be squandered and his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him. He then bowed to the majesty of the law to receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said that as the matter might, perhaps, at that moment, be the subject of investigation at any other place—the House of Representatives—he would forbear comment on the testimony, and pronounce the judgment of the court, that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Mr. Brooks then returned to the House with his friends.

Hail Storms.—Some parts of this county have suffered severely from hail storms which passed over it on Saturday evening and Sunday noon.

The one on Saturday evening, we understand, commenced about six or seven miles north of this place, and extended down to the neighborhood of South Lowell, destroying almost entirely the corn and other exposed crops, and demolishing the glass in windows. Some individuals, we are informed, suffered severely, among whom are Mr. Tyre B. Ray and Mr. George Jackson.

The storm on Sunday noon was almost unprecedented in its severity and the destruction it occasioned. The hail fell, we are told, for nearly half an hour, some of it as big as hen eggs. It commenced about six miles east of this place, and extended down about six miles in length and some four miles in breadth. The destruction of the corn, cotton, tobacco, &c. is represented to be almost entire. Some individuals contemplate planting corn to supply fodder destroyed.

Hillsborough Recorder.

France and the United States.—We have recently observed, with regret, a disposition manifested on the part of certain journals to create ill-feeling between this country and France by seizing upon the slightest misapprehension by the authorities of either country in their intercourse, and magnifying it into a coolness between the two governments. An instance of this kind occurred not long ago in the account that was given of the reception by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, to the officers of our army who were sent to Europe on a military commission. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to what took place on that occasion, and we are satisfied that, to some extent, an erroneous impression prevails in regard to it.

It is quite true that these officers did not receive all those facilities for the acquisition of military information which they anticipated, and so represented their interview; but when the interpretation which had been put upon the Marshal's manner on the occasion was made known to him, he at once disclaimed, in the most explicit terms, any design to withhold from these gentlemen any courtesy extended to the officers of other nations, or to show disrespect to the United States.

This was what might have been expected from a gallant soldier of a great and generous people, and we are sorry to see an explanation sought for inconsistent with the high character always sustained by that distinguished officer. The misapprehension might rather have been ascribed to the difference of language, or to some peculiarity in the manner of the Marshal, which, when not understood, may have given ground for dissatisfaction to others as well as to the officers referred to.

We have reason to believe that our government continues on the best footing with that of the French Emperor. It is known that his minister here has evinced in a proper manner the most anxious solicitude that our controversy with England should terminate amicably, and has contributed all in his power to effect that desirable result. We do not doubt that his efforts in that direction have been duly appreciated in the right quarter. When courtesies of this kind are taking place it is idle to pretend that ill will is entertained towards this country by the government of France.—*Washington Union.*

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes,—

"No Imperial or popular show engages and vivifies my mind half so much, as do Mr. Marcy's rejoinder to Lord Clarendon, the just tributes paid to it in the Senate at Washington, the speeches in the two Houses of Parliament relating to its subject, and the grand result—the acquiescence of the ministry—of both Houses, of the British nation, in the dismissal of Mr Crampton and the three Consuls. The sequel of this measure proves its wisdom. If it had not been taken, our Republic would have sunk lamentably in the estimation of Europe. We have mounted in proportion. I have never supposed or apprehended, for a moment, that passports would be offered to Mr. Dallas. The entire case or question of the British enlistment has been managed by the Administration at Washington with perfect judgment and success. On all sides, in London and in Paris, emphatic testimony is borne to the masterly texture and stringency of Mr. Marcy's despatch. The spirit, the temper, may be alike commended. The *Times* is mortified to the quick; its leading article of the 17th, and the subsequent strictures on the diplomatic blundering and incapacity of Mr. Crampton, are positively diverting to the American reader."

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

A memorial to Congress in favor of a dissolution of the Union is being circulated through New England for signatures. A postmaster in New Hampshire sends the Washington Union a copy of the memorial, which we publish, with the single remark that there is significance in the fact that certain members of Congress are designated as "suitable" persons to take charge of the document:

[The person to whom this petition is transmitted in earnestly requested to circulate it for signatures of the men and the women in his town, and see that it is speedily sent to either Senators Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward, and Fessenden, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame, Collamer, or any other suitable representative at Washington.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of ——, State of ——, respectfully submit to Congress:

That as in the nature of things, antagonistical principles, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never unite; that an experience of more than three-score years having demonstrated that there can be no real union between the North and the South, but, on the contrary, ever unceasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to freedom and slavery, that the South having declared it not to be only her right and purpose to enternize her slave system where it now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the republic, come what may; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free-colored population of the North, made it perilous for any northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section of the country, and even in the national capital, and proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions universally.

We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the *speedy* and equitable *dissolution of the existing Union* as the exigencies of the case require—leaving the South to depend upon her own resources and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her slave system, and the North to organize an independent government in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

Sixteen Starred Flag!—The Black Republicans of Norway, in this State, have boldly thrown to the breeze the banner of disunion. They have raised a flag bearing upon its front but SIXTEEN STARS, to designate the sixteen free States, thus striking out from the glorious galaxy of the confederacy, the fifteen Southern States.

Portland (Me.) Argus.

Killed by Lightning.—The Roanoke Democrat, published at Halifax, N. C., in its issue of Wednesday last, says:

Mr. Samuel Keter of this county, lost his little son last Wednesday by lightning, and strange to say he was sitting between two persons in the door of a house with his hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a young man. The child was killed instantly without a perceptible scar. The young man was thrown senseless, but recovered, receiving a burn down his back to his knees, thence the lightning penetrated the floor. The young lady received no hurt.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Africa with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, June 27

Cotton is firm with an active speculative demand at an advance of ⅛. Sales for the week 56,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour has advanced 1s.

Money Markets.—The Bank has reduced its rate of interest ½, and it is now 4½.

Consols are quoted at 95⅛ to 95⅜; American Stocks are firm, with an upward tendency.

Political affairs were quiet in England. In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord Palmerston declined to make any statement relative to American affairs, as the discussion there would not facilitate the settlement of the questions involved.

Some excitement was created at London on account of an accident which had occurred to Mr. Dallas at the Queen's Levee. Mr. Dallas and a friend went to the Levee, but the latter's costume was not in accordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen returned to the embassy.

The London Times thereupon concocted an exciting story, and Mr. Dallas, for two days, labored under the imputation of having put a studied affront on the Queen.

The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon, addressed to Mr. Dallas—one on the enlistment question and the other on Central America. Lord Clarendon expresses his satisfaction that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to negotiate the Central American question, and states that he is prepared to enter into a negotiation which he trusts will be conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness which is dictated as the true interests of Great Britain and the United States.

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

St. LOUIS, July 9.

Advices from Topeka of the 4th have been received. The Convention met there on the 2d and passed resolutions in favor of the Republicans and denunciatory of the Democrats, and appealing to the friends of Free Kansas in Congress to stop supplies until Kansas is admitted under the Topeka Constitution.

Marshal Donaldson and Judge Elmore read the President's February proclamation and Gov. Shannon's proclamation, and Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, read a note from Col. Sumner, saying that he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature. These were all unheeded. About eight hundred persons were present, and all were armed.

Both branches of the Legislature met on the 4th. Col. Sumner entered the town with about two hundred dragoons and planted two cannons at the head of Kansas avenue. The troops were drawn up before Constitutional Hall, and Col. Sumner told the citizens that he would not disarm them or break up the Convention, but that he had orders to dissolve the Legislature, and would do so. He then repaired to the Hall of Representatives and said: "I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President I am here to dissolve this Legislature, and in accordance with those orders I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feelings in this matter, and will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the border, where I have been engaged in sending home Missourians, and am now here with instructions to disperse this Legislature. I again command you to disperse." Judge Schuyler asked if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at the point of the bayonet? Col. Sumner replied, "I will use the whole force under my command to enforce these orders." The House then dispersed. A similar scene was enacted in the Senate.

The Convention is preparing resolutions endorsing a State government with the Topeka Constitution. Fears of an invasion kept large numbers from attending.

Free Soil Movement in regard to Kansas.—Reeder in a Warlike attitude.

BUFFALO, July 10.

A Kansas Convention met here yesterday, Ex-Gov. Reeder presiding. The object of the meeting, it is stated, is to secure unity and efficiency of action in behalf of Kansas. To-day, Gerritt Smith, from the committee on resolutions, made a report, recommending the sending of armed forces to Kansas.

Reeder thought Smith's resolutions were too ultra. The time had not yet arrived for such action. He said if the power of Government had been delegated to him, there would before now have been heaps of dead men on the fields of Missouri! It was not his wish to give the South notice of their intention of marching armed men into the Territory, but wanted the enemy to have the first notice of the blow, in the blow itself. The free State party was too slow for him.

Smith said if this reason be correct, the Convention should sit with closed doors. The South could not help knowing that something was going to be done.

A resolution passed for raising $100,000 per month for the purpose named; after which the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Electoral College will stand numerically as follows:—

Maine	8	Delaware	3
New Hampshire	5	Maryland	8
Vermont	5	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	10
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	6	Georgia	10
New York	35	Alabama	9
New Jersey	7	Mississippi	7
Pennsylvania	27	Louisiana	6
Ohio	23	Kentucky	12
Indiana	13	Tennessee	12
Illinois	11	Missouri	9
Michigan	6	Arkansas	4
Iowa	4	Florida	3
Wisconsin	5	Texas	4
California	4		
Free State votes	176	Slave State votes	120
			176
Total of Electoral College			296
Necessary to a choice			149

As Fremont will not get a single Electoral vote in the slave-holding States, it follows that he must have all the free State Electors but 27, in order to be chosen. We doubt if there is an intelligent man of any party who expects this.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

CHOICE BRANDS, just received and for sale by CHARLES BANKS.
July 10. 29-2w

DISTILLERS' GLUE.

10 BARRELS GLUE of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 9. 29-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of July to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 30, 1856.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT BUNN'S LEVEL, HARNETT CO.

The entire neighborhood met at the [illegible] School House at an early hour. At [illegible] the militia company of the district, together with the citizens, were led and exercised by A. McLean, Marshal of the day.

At 11 o'clock all were pleasantly seated in a grove adjacent to the school house, near which had been erected a stand for the Orator, Readers.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was first read by Jno. W. Pipkin, Esq., who prefaced the reading with some clear and eloquent remarks, showing that the claim of the Old North State to the honor of having first broken asunder and thrown off the ties of British domination, was indisputable.

The American Declaration was then read by Edward S. Parker, Esq., in a clear and [illegible] manner.

The audience was pleasantly entertained by music suited to the occasion. Among the tunes played were "the old North State forever," and Yankee Doodle, the latter of which was very pleasant to British taste.

Then was delivered by Allen B. Parker, Esq., the Oration. The speaker enchained the audience for about an hour with a detailed account of the wrongs done the Colonies by the Mother Country, in language so eloquent and eloquence in a manner so pathetic, as to make the hearts all burn with patriotic indignation. At the conclusion of the oration, the surrounding woods burst asunder by a unanimous, unanimous shout of approval from the throats of all who were present.

The ladies of the vicinity were all there, and their presence added in no small degree to the pleasure of the occasion one long to be remembered. The procession was one into which the hearts and souls of all had fully gone.

A most sumptuous dinner was then spread out in the grove, of which all partook to his heart's content. The ladies presented to Jno. A. Spears, the orator and reader, a present with the ladies with the finest cakes, tokens of the pleasure they had enjoyed by them in the performance of their respective duties. Maj. Spears was [illegible] in such presentation. To attempt a description would be but to beggar it.

The writer was delighted [illegible] at the republican simplicity with which the [illegible] connected with the occasion, was performed. Last though not least, not a drop of liquor was [illegible]

SPIRIT OF [illegible]

July 8, 1856.

Town papers please copy.

CANE CREEK LODGE, No. [illegible]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS: It has pleased God, in a sudden and inscrutable providence to [illegible] of this life and of usefulness, to remove [illegible] Bro. JOSEPH F. STOKE, and whereas, by this [illegible] pensation we feel that our [illegible] its citizens, the Lodge one of its members, and his bereaved family a loss for which there is no [illegible] except in the sublime hope [illegible] Gospel of Christ. And whereas, we desire to [illegible] testimony to the many virtues which adorned [illegible] manly character in all the relations of the [illegible]

Therefore, Resolved 1st. That in the sudden and untimely death of Bro. STOKE, we have lost one of our members, and that in this event we recognize the hand of Divine Providence, calling upon us in [illegible] tones, be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh.

Resolved 2d. That we tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved widow and other members of the family of our deceased Brother in their overwhelming bereavement, and commend them to the mercy of Him who alone can bind up the broken-hearted.

Resolved 3d. That as a mark of respect, and in token of our appreciation of his character as a man and a Mason, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 4th. That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication. C. A. BREWER, W. M.

A. J. FERRY, Sec'y.

TOMATOES

MAY be Preserved in Arthur's Cans for winter use in the same state as if stewed, fresh from the bush. **Berries** and **Pie Fruits** of all kinds can be preserved so as to make fresh Fruit Pies in Winter

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST

1 quart Cans,	$1 per Dozen
2 "	1 50 "
3 "	1 80 "

Every Can warranted to seal.

We have received, through the hands of a friend, a present, a *can of tomatoes*, which he tells us was prepared last summer according to the plan recommended by Dr. Arthur. The *Can* is one of his patent cans, having opened it without difficulty by pursuing the instructions, we found this delightful vegetable possessing all the rich flavor which belongs to it when just taken from its vines. It is the first of Arthur's patent Cans for preserving fruit and vegetables that we have seen. Nothing can be more simple; and, judging from the specimen of its efficacy in accomplishing all that it promises, we do not hesitate to recommend the invention to housekeepers.—*National Intelligencer, Monday, 15th June, 1855.*

Every variety of summer fruit was put up in these cans in our family last season, and we now have strawberries, *raspberries, plums, cherries, blackberries, tomatoes, &c.*, as fresh as when sealed up. These are indeed, luxuries, and may be secured by every one at a small cost.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

We have in our family a variety of fruit preserved in these cans, which we used through the winter with great satisfaction, and which our visiting friends pronounce as fresh as if they had just been gathered.—*Philadelphia Merchant.*

Town papers till forbid.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Hinsdale's Ague Mixture.

TESTIMONIALS of the efficacy of this remedy can be obtained from more than 100 persons in their own and vicinity, who used it during the past season. Price 75 cents per bottle.

July 9. 29-tf

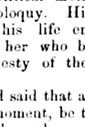
LEMON SYRUP.

30 DOZEN, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 9. 29-tf

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.



IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH.
North West Corner Market Square
April 19. 97-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1856.

TOWN AFFAIRS.—Considerable excitement has been created, we learn, in the American party in this town, by the appointment of Mr. David Wemyss, a native of Scotland, but for a number of years a resident of this place, to the united offices of Town Constable, Superintendent of Streets, and Captain of the Town Guard. The appointment having been made by the Board of Commissioners who were elected as Americans, an "indignation meeting" of that party was held, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the present Board of Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville was elected by the American party, and may, therefore, be supposed to entertain its principles: therefore

Resolved, 1st. That its late action, in the appointment of a foreigner to office, is in direct opposition to all our cardinal principles, and meets with our entire disapprobation.

Resolved, 2d. That Thos. S. Lutterloh, Mayor, C. Nixon, and William McLaurin, members of the Board of Commissioners, in opposing this appointment, have our true sentiments and are entitled to our unqualified support.

If this were only a party matter, we, who do not belong to the party, would not have a word to say about it. But the importance of having an efficient and reliable officer is a consideration addressing itself to every citizen of the town. We do not hesitate to say, therefore, that in our opinion and that of all whom we have heard speak on the subject, a better appointment could not have been made. And therefore we hope the citizens will sustain the action of the Commissioners, who thought not of party, but only of the good of the town whose interests are in their keeping. Submit to them, say we.

P. S. Since the above was written, we regret to learn that Mr. Wemyss has declined the appointment, and the town loses his valuable services.

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE.—The opinion of the Supreme Court in this case will be found in another part of this paper.

THE CANDIDATES AT WILMINGTON.—The Herald and Journal have long accounts of the speeches of Mr. Gilmer and Gov. Bragg at Wilmington on Wednesday last. The two papers differ *slightly*, it must be confessed, as to the ability of the candidates and the impression made on their hearers. But we hope to see for ourselves on Wednesday next.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Whig State Convention of Maryland has unanimously recommended Fillmore for President—very properly omitting any allusion to Donelson. We will publish their resolutions in our next.

The Connecticut American State Council has endorsed the nominations of Fremont and Johnston.

BROOKS AND SUMNER.—The discussion on the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks has been conducted with better temper than could have been expected. Not only, a good deal of confusion was produced by Mr. Aiken of S. C. pronouncing as "false," a statement made by Mr. Comins of Mass., in regard to the treatment of Hon. Samuel Hoar in Charleston, S. C., when he went there some years ago as the attorney of Massachusetts in a negro case. It must have been a very offensive remark of Comins, as Gov. Aiken is one of the most gentlemanly men in the House, rather celebrated for coolness and prudence.

FANATICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Kansas Meeting at Buffalo appears to have been the most intemperate ever held. The speakers proposed to resist the U. S. troops, of whom, they said, *one* thousand could march to Kansas. They appeared to think that they could easily whip that number. The presiding officer of the meeting was Reeder, who runaway from Kansas when there were not more than 500 troops there. It was resolved to raise $100,000 every month to maintain the free soil forces, and Gerrit Smith subscribed $1,000 a month "during the war, giving his check for the first $1,000. Besides this there were only two contributions. One man gave his watch, (or said he would give it,) "he had no money." And another had some maps to sell at a shilling a piece; he would give the proceeds of his sales! (And doubtless make a good thing out of the remainder.)

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—A very large meeting of the Stockholders was held in Raleigh on Thursday and Friday last,—Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, presiding.

The road and fixtures are reported by the officers to be in excellent order. The receipts for the past year are something more than $230,000. The expenses about $108,000.

A resolution was adopted directing the issue of Coupon Bonds of the Corporation to raise the sum of $350,000 to pay off the indebtedness and complete the equipment, &c., of the road. The Bonds not to be sold at less than par.

Messrs. Charles F. Fisher, Francis Fries, R. M. Saunders, and Gen. Alex. McRae, (the old Board,) were re-elected Stockholder's Directors by a large vote.

A resolution against Sunday running was negatived.

There was a great deal of sharp discussion during the session, as to the management of the road, participated in by Messrs. Morehead, Graves, Fisher, Thomas, Cameron, Swain, Mebane and others. The location of the work-shop at Alamance County, at no town, and the consequent erection by the Company of houses for the accommodation of its workmen; the rates of freight; the speed; hours of running, &c., all came in for a long and somewhat interesting discussion. The majority of the stock, however, seems to have acquiesced in the conduct of the Directory, by re-electing them.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Fayetteville,		July 16th.
Floral College, Robeson county,		July 17th.
Alfordsville,	"	July 18th.
Laurel Hill, Richmond	"	July 19th.
Carthage, Moore	"	July 21st.
Troy, Montgomery	"	July 22d.
Albemarle, Stanly	"	July 23d.
Wadesborough, Anson	"	July 24th.
Monroe, Union	"	July 25th.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg	"	July 26th.

THE VETO OF THE VETO.—The three Internal Improvement bills, vetoed by the President and subsequently passed by Congress, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, received in the House 143 votes to 55, 139 votes to 55, and 136 to 57.

Of the North Carolina members, Mr. Puryear voted for the bills; Messrs. Branch, Craige, Dargan, Ruffin and Winslow against them; and Messrs. Paine and Reade were absent.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are under obligation to Hon. Asa Biggs for a bound copy of the President's Messages and Documents on the Enlistment and Census American questions.

SEEING THROUGH DIFFERENT SPECTACLES.—Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer arrived in Wilmington on Wednesday evening last. The Journal says, "both appeared in good health, but somewhat fatigued from constant travelling. Gov. Bragg looks more robust, it seems to us, than he did in April, and we are glad to learn that he really feels so."

The Herald, on the contrary, says, "while the people's man, Gilmer, looked as robust and happy as in his pleasantest and most vigorous mood, Gov. Bragg seemed depressed and fatigued. He will feel more dull and sick as the canvass progresses."

Again: the Journal says, "In Duplin, it will be impossible for Mr. Gilmer and his friends to muster the old Whig strength. Gov. Bragg will get a fine vote." The Herald says, "They had had a debate at Warsaw in the forenoon, and from all that we could gather from spectators present during the whole of the discussion, Gov. Bragg had been worsted."

Once more: the Journal says, "Mr. Gilmer was called out [in Wilmington on Wednesday night] and made "a short, but not very happy address." The Herald says, the same address was "eloquent and patriotic," &c., &c.

THE VAN BURENS OUT FOR BUCHANAN.—Those two notorious free soil Locofocos, Ex-President Martin Van Buren and his son John, came out publicly last week in favor of the election of Buchanan to the Presidency. The Ex-President wrote a long letter to a Tammany Hall Hall meeting, and John delivered a speech at the same meeting. As these worthies belong to the Soft Shell or Abolition wing of the Locofocos in New York, the letter and speech are intended to promote the proposed union of both factions in favor of Buchanan. Should the plan fully succeed, the vote of New York would certainly be given to Buchanan. But it cannot succeed so completely as to make that result certain. The two factions have been so bitterly hostile, and so many of the Softs are such thorough abolitionists, that it is scarcely possible that they can unite. If they do not, the friends of Mr. Fillmore appear to think that a partial union will be favorable to him. We apprehend, however, that a large number of votes of the abolition Softs will still be given to Fremont, and may swell his vote so materially, as to give him that great State. The Fremont party had confidently calculated on the support of the Van Burens, and their wing of the party. Their disappointment is of course great.

The Ex-President says that no man could have been more opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise than himself. But he is in favor of faithfully carrying out the Kansas Nebraska act, which he thinks much better of than he did at first; and opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, which was gotten up by a minority of the people without authority of law. He goes for Buchanan because he believes he will, if elected, do equal and exact justice to every section of the country; because he is a tried statesman, &c. &c.

The Richmond Whig has the following among other remarks on Van Buren's letter:—

"Our suspicions are all confirmed. The nomination of Buchanan is a cheat and a fraud upon the South. It is the result of a bargain between the Democracy and the Abolitionists. It was made to conciliate the support of Martin Van Buren! It was made because it was entirely acceptable to the whole of Abolitiondom. The running of Fremont is a *ruse* invented by the Democracy, and the "little magician of Kinderhook," to throw dust in the eyes of the Southern people, and thereby betray them into the support of Buchanan, the friend and confidant of Martin Van Buren! *The South is sold!* and Southern Democrats are a party to the foul transaction.

"We now see why the free-soil Softs of New York were treated so tenderly, and with such distinguished consideration, by the Southern Democracy at Cincinnati. We now discover the secret of that hearty and boasted fraternization which has been proclaimed as existing between the Democracy in all sections of the Union. The wishes of Van Buren swayed the Cincinnati Convention, and the result is before us. Buchanan is the candidate, because Buchanan was the choice of Martin Van Buren!

"Oh! what an outcry there was, from all the hosts of the Southern Democracy, at *Seward's* supporting General Scott, who was a Southern man by birth, by education, by sympathy, and by a thousand precious ties! It was with them evidence strong as "Holy Writ," that the war-worn veteran and statesman—he who had illustrated the annals of his country and the world by forty years of faithful, of patriotic, of useful and illustrious service—was not sound on the *slavery question*, and could not be trusted by the South! That was the reasoning of Southern Democrats only four short years ago, in the case of a Presidential candidate born and reared in Virginia. If it was good and legitimate *then*, and in that instance, how much more forcible and conclusive is it *now*, in the case of Buchanan, who was born at the North, and has lived at the North all his days? If the support of General Scott by Seward made the former unreliable for the South—although a son of the South—what shall we say of Van Buren's support of Buchanan, who is a citizen of the North."

THE BROOKS FINE.—The National Intelligencer remarks upon the fine of $500 imposed upon Hon. P. S. Brooks by the Criminal Court at Washington, "that it has certainly fallen short of the public anticipation—not the anticipation, still less the wish, of partisans or zealots, but of the calm and judicious—men who are capable of respecting the wounded sensibilities of a high-spirited gentleman, not less than public decorum and the dignity and immunity of the Senator and the Senate house."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses a similar opinion; and we will add our own to the same effect. We regard the punishment as utterly inadequate to the offence, particularly as it is manifest that it is the only punishment to be inflicted—there being no hope of his expulsion by the House.

The Secretary of the Navy, says the Washington Star, has been confined for the past week to his residence in that city, being too much indisposed to venture to the Department. His health, however, is not too bad to permit him to attend to the discharge of his official duties there.

VISIONARY BANKING SCHEMES.—The assiduity with which radical changes in our banking system have been pressed, for the past year or two, through most of the newspapers in the State, excites some apprehension lest the people should allow themselves to be gulled with crude impracticable notions on the subject, and that there may not be, (as there usually is not,) sufficient *business* information in the Legislature to resist the current. As an instance of this want of business knowledge among the young gentlemen who usually fill our Legislative Halls, we may cite the act of the last Assembly giving the small banks which have no branches the right to pay off their indebtedness to the large banks in any notes of those banks or their branches, no matter where issued. Such an idea was never, we suspect, legalized any where else. Its practical operation is, to prevent the larger banks from making any demand upon the smaller ones for payment of their indebtedness; for, should they do so, the small banks at once pay them off in the notes of distant branches, and *then* forthwith demand specie or exchange for all the notes they have on hand of the large bank or branch. The larger banks are thus placed at the mercy of the smaller. And what makes it the more remarkable is the fact that the State, which passed this strange law, is owner of more than a million of dollars in the banks thus harshly and unjustly dealt with, and of not one cent in the small, or favored banks. If any one will take the trouble to explain this thing to the next Legislature, we suppose the law will be repealed.

One of the tempting schemes at present held out for the people's favor, is that the State shall create a great bank, in which she is to invest two and a half millions. Where is the money to come from? The State treasury is empty and the people will not bear more taxes to accumulate such a fund. Oh it is easy enough! The State is to *borrow* the two and a half millions—borrow it to lend out again. It is argued that so great are the profits of banking that in 20 or 25 years they will pay all the principal and interest of the debt and leave the State possessed of the bank stock. Such a result we admit is possible, but we do not regard it as at all probable. But suppose it were certain: we should have fastened upon us in the mean time, a great political machine, managed by men selected for their skill in party politics, instead of finance. The clamors against the present banks are as nothing compared with what we should have, and justly too, against such a political bank.

We say it is *possible* the State might make money out of such a bank. But Arkansas, and Georgia, and Mississippi, did not. Their banks failed, and left the State to pay heavily or repudiate.

It must not be forgotten that in banking, as in other kinds of business, there are periods of loss as well as of gain. The present is the period of gain. But we well remember when the old banks in this State paid no dividends for years; and their stock fell from $130 to $70 and $75 per share. This *may* happen again. And it might happen to a bank owned by the State, if such a one were established.

To make money being the only conceivable reason why the State should engage in such a scheme, why not advise that she should go into a great mercantile business, which is decidedly more profitable? Let us have a grand principal store in Raleigh, with branches in all the large towns in the State, to retail calico and tape, whiskey and molasses, &c. One of the regulations might be, that every man who takes stock in a rail road shall be entitled to have credit for goods. That would be equivalent to the favorite scheme of the reformers, that only those who hold rail road stock shall be entitled to hold bank stock.

Among the most earnest of the friends of reform in banking, is the Lexington Flag, which advocates its peculiar views at great length. The character of its arguments and its facts may be estimated by a single extract, as follows:—

"A few facts and a little calculation will show very plainly that the people of North Carolina are taxed every year twice as much for the support of Corporations as they now pay under our present revenue law for the support of the Government, and for the paying off the public debt. Yet our Legislators are bitterly complained against for passing a law increasing the taxes to $500,000, when, at the same time, the people without a murmur, annually pay more than twice that amount to support and enrich banking corporations. To prove this, nothing more is necessary than to refer to the reports and the showing of the banks themselves.

"The banking capital of the State is, to speak in round numbers, six millions of dollars. The gross profits of the banks for the last year—assuming that all have made the same in proportion to their capital, which two or three of them have done—amounted to the enormous sum of one million two hundred and seventy seven thousand one hundred and twenty two dollars—$1,277,122. This gives 20 per cent. on the six millions of capital invested, and leaves the handsome sum of $77,122 to defray the expenses of the banks, or to carry to their respective profit and loss accounts. Now this looks almost incredible, but it is a true and startling fact that the people of North Carolina, over and above the $500,000 taxes collected by their sheriffs, pay an annual tax of $1,277,122, levied and collected by banking corporations. And what is stranger still, is the fact that the tax of $500,000 paid to our sheriffs under the revenue law is complained of as very onerous, and the Legislature denounced for having imposed such heavy burdens upon the people, while at the same time a sum more than twice the amount is paid to these wealthy, overgrown and exacting corporations—cheerfully and without a murmur. Now, no intelligent man will pretend to deny (it is even admitted by the banks themselves) that this large amount of $1,277,122 is annually collected from the people and paid into the coffers and locked up in the vaults of the banks of the State. You may call this annual contribution of $1,277,122 to these banks, and which goes to swell and increase the wealth and influence and power of these already too powerful institutions, by what name you please. We call it a tax—a most grievous tax, unless a different application is made of the large sums thus annually levied and collected from the people."

Such are the *imaginary* facts on which most of the clamor for reform is based. There is *one* bank in the State which, for a single year, made a profit on its capital of 21 per cent., (owing to its doing almost exclusively an exchange business, at Wilmington.) Hereupon the Flag assumes, without the slightest authority or reason, that *all* of the banks make 21 per cent; whereas we doubt if the average profit of all the other banks in the State is 10 per cent. And the average dividends of all the banks has not been 8 per cent. For the privilege of banking the stockholders pay a higher tax to the State than is paid by any other species of property—a fact which the Flag does not allude to, we believe.

And the profits of the banks the Flag calls "a tax—a most grievous tax," "a tax for the support of corporations," "wealthy, overgrown and exacting corporations."

Surely this is a strange idea—a monstrous perversion of language. Who lays this most grievous tax upon the people? It is very certain that the many thousands of people who do not borrow from the banks pay no such tax. And it is very certain that no man need borrow from the banks unless he chooses to do so. And it is equally certain that no man borrows from the banks, and pays this tax, out of any love for the banks. Why then does he borrow, and pay them a tax? Simply for his own benefit. He expects to make more profit out of what he borrows than even the bank can—for its profits are restrained by law, his only limited by his capacity of employing the money. Instead of a tax upon the people, it usually results in a profit to them, and would always so result if the borrower were a prudent and judicious man.

The Flag tells its readers that the enormous (imaginary) profits of the banks are "locked up in their vaults." The common opinion is, that the profits (except a small amount reserved to meet bad debts) are paid out semi-annually to the stockholders, who are much oftener men, women and children who need these profits for their support, than rich people who can afford to lock up their profits. Instead of locking up, the very principle of banking is to expand and diffuse money, or its representative.

We respectfully submit to the Flag, to consider the impropriety of filling the minds of its readers with exaggerated statements of facts, and of exciting their prejudices by calling things by wrong and odious names. We cannot do without banks. Ours in North Carolina are sound and generally well managed. They are not perfect, and neither they nor their successors are likely to be made so. But they are as good as any in the country. Let them have fair play.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 20,000 copies of the Kansas bill were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, the Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

A bill was introduced by the Foreign Committee, to raise the salary of the Minister to France to $17,500, equal to that of the Minister to England; Austria to $12,000, &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, 10,000 copies of the reports of the Committee in the Sumner case were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio called up the Sumner and Brooks report, concluding with a resolution to expel the latter and expressing disapprobation of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt.

Mr. Cobb of Ga., moved a substitute declaring that the House had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Clingman agreed with Mr. Cobb. He thought the assault too much magnified, and contended that there was no breach of privilege. Men of courage were rarely abusive, but those who falsify were generally cowards. He believed Sumner was closely allied with Garrison and Phillips and was for disunion. If Sumner wanted to degrade the country and Senate he might indulge in such things.

Mr. Bingham replied.

Mr. Brooks expressed gratification that Mr. Bingham disclaimed any personal unkindness, and asked him whether he understood him correctly as saying that he (Brooks) was guilty of the moral turpitude of perjury. Mr. Bingham denied such assertion and Mr. Brooks expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. Orr deprecated the fact that an attempt had been made to impress the public mind that Sumner was stricken down while pleading in behalf of the people of Kansas. Such was not true. Sumner was punished for a libel on South Carolina, and slander on Mr. Butler. It was not true that Mr. Sumner was stricken down with a bludgeon. It was proved that it was an ordinary walking cane an inch in thickness. When Mr. Orr concluded the House adjourned.

On Thursday, a committee to inquire into alleged frauds in constructing the public buildings, was appointed.

The discussion of the Brooks and Sumner case was continued by Messrs. Comins of Mass., Cobb of Geo., Pennington of N. J., and Foster of Geo.

On Friday, Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, from the minority of the Kansas investigating committee, made a report. He arraigns the report of the majority as being altogether ex parte, remarking that many of the statements are made without a fact from the testimony to support them.

He also states that the evidence shows that Mr. Whitfield was duly elected a delegate to Congress in November of 1854, and while the testimony is conflicting, and directly contradictory in some points relative to the election of March, 1855, for members of the Legislature, yet from the whole it clearly appears that the anti-slavery party was in the minority in fourteen out of eighteen election districts.

The aggregate votes cast for their candidates throughout the territory, as they appear from the books, was short of eight hundred, while by the census taken in the territory before, there were 2,500 legal voters, without allowance for immigration of bona fide settlers, after the census and before the election. He states that there is no evidence that any force or violence was used to prevent any man from voting in the entire territory, and there is no evidence of a single assault and battery about voting on that day. That Legislature was a proper law-making body, and therefore its laws were valid as far as consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act; and Mr. Whitfield being duly elected in pursuance of law thus passed, is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Oliver reviews at great length the existing troubles in Kansas, saying from the evidence that they are properly chargeable to the revolutionary movements of those who got up the Topeka Constitution and have pledged themselves to resist the laws at all hazards.

The Sumner case was considered at length. Mr. Campbell gave notice that he shall to-morrow move the previous question, with a view to taking the vote on Monday.

Messrs. Allison, Simmons, Edie, and Giddings, spoke in favor of the power and the duty of the House to punish the assault, and Messrs. Bocock and Winslow against the authority of the body to interfere with the matter at all.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, argued that Mr. Brooks had been guilty of no "disorderly behaviour" within the cognizance of the House; that he had interfered with no privilege of the body; and that he had been guilty of no criminal conduct which made him an unfit associate of the humblest or of the worthiest man in the hall. Mr. W. also held that Mr. Brooks had committed no breach of the privileges of the Senate, insisting that if the speech of Mr. Sumner was slanderous, the Senator from Massachusetts was guilty of the first offence.

On Saturday, the subject was further discussed.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 8th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. CHARLES HARMSEN to Miss JULIA BELLINGRATH.

In Salisbury, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. JOHN FORD, of Davie county, to Miss MARTHA ROSS, of Guilford.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening last, at the residence of her father in this town, SARAH ELIZABETH CURTIS, eldest daughter of Thomas J. and Martha J. Curtis.

Thus early has passed away from our midst, one who was the object of the most devoted love of her family, and of the warm admiring affection of a very large circle of friends.

The deceased, whose departure is so deeply and grievously lamented by all who knew her true worth, was distinguished by the possession of a superior intellect improved and refined by a generous cultivation—by an unusual agreeableness and vivacity in conversation—and by a most kindly and affectionate disposition. Her mind and heart were ever full, even to the overflowing of that earthen vessel that contained her bright and glowing spirit.

To these rare and excellent gifts of nature and education, was added, the spiritual ornament of faith in Jesus Christ—that gift of Grace which brought her naturally lovely character to the perfection of beauty.

She died in the Communion of the Episcopal Church, and if we may judge from the patient endurance of sickness of long continuance, and a calm and confident trust in Christ Jesus, in view of the eternal world, we may add, that she died in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope. She hath made her friends happy in life. She hath brightened for them the pathway of death.—Com.

Town papers please copy.

On Friday last, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of J. M. and L. M. Vann, aged 5 years.

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARTHA JACKSON, wife of Mr. P. Jackson, aged about 30 years.

In Orange county, on the 1st inst., Dr. ALEXANDER MORROW, in the 45th year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 13th inst., MARTHA E., wife of Thomas J. Bennett, aged 35 years.

In Newbern, on Monday last, in the 82d year of his age, SAMUEL SIMPSON.

In Trenton, Jones county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARIANNA HYMAN, wife of Jno. N. Hyman, and daughter of the late Wm. Huggins of that place, in the 21st year of her age.

Near High Point, N. C., on the 4th inst., after a protracted spell of sickness, of seven weeks, WILLIAM, son of William and Mary Wiley, aged 18 years.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. AMANDA G. VASS, consort of W. W. Vass, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 14.

BACON—	13	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good	11	a 11½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 60	
Brn. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a 40	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	50 a 55	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	6 60	a 6 75	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	6 10	a 6 25	American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	5 75	a 6 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12	a
Corn	75	a 00	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 20	a 1 25	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	75	a 80	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¼	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	16	a 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Several loads in this morning, and finds ready market at quotation.

Cotton—No sale to report. We notice the arrival from Wilmington of some 40 bales for manufacturers here.

Flour—Price variable.

Corn steady.

Turpentine—Virgin Dip 2 25, Yellow 1 80. Spirits 31 to 32.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 2 75, old 1 84, yellow dip 2 30, hard 1 30. Spirits 34. No. 1 Rosin 2 50 to 3 00. Nothing doing in Common. Middling Cotton 11. Super Flour $7.

At New York, Southern Flour steady at $7 to 8 50. Southern Corn 61 to 70. Middling upland Cotton 11½. Spirits Turpentine 37 to 37½. Rosin 1 60 to 1 62

Total receipts of cotton 3,449,190 bales, against 2,693,592 last year. Increase 755,598.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 12, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for M W McNair & Sons, Dr Foulkes, P Taylor, Beaver Creek Co, J Davis, D & W McLaurin, Mrs M A Gibson, Morrison, McNeill & Co, J C Davis.

Cape Fear Line. July 11, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J B Ferguson, J M Vann, J C Smith, J A McColeman, R E Rives, H H Buther, E Belo, D Murphy, A A McKethan, G Lauder, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, E Haugh, S J Hinsdale, J & N A Cameron, Deep River Co, J A Womack & Co, A G Thornton, Morrissey, Coble & Co, J O Ross, T T & R J Waddill.

Banks' Line. July 14, Str. Brothers from Locksville and Haywood, and boat Haywood in Averasboro', with Flour, Wool, Rosin and Spirits for this place and Wilmington.

Banks' Line. July 10, Str J R Grist, with goods for R Mitchell, G Lauder, S T Hawley & Son, Worth & Utley, C Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Barque Orlando from Boston; Schrs. Burrows C. from Philadelphia, George Darby fm N. York.

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.

July 14, 1856. 21-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WE will exchange the HOUSE and LOT formerly occupied by J. G. Smith for Bank Stock, or for good notes. Cash would not be refused.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 14, 1856. 21-2w

Carolinian and Argus copy twice.

LOST

A NOTE for FIVE HUNDRED and THIRTY DOLLARS, made by Joseph Smith and Reuben King about the 1st of June last.

All persons are hereby forwarned not to trade for said Note, and the makers from paying it to any one but myself. WILLIAM GLOVER.

July 12, 1856. 1t

TURNIP SEED.

GROWTH OF 1856.

JUST RECEIVED—

"Flat Dutch,"
"Large English Norfolk,"
"Large White Globe,"
"Ruta Baga."

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

July 14, 1856. 21tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Duncan M. Buie for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said Buie on the Fay. & Southern Plank Road, near Lumber Bridge, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, the following property, viz:

126,000 feet Yon Timber on or near the River bank
4 Mules
2 Tiebler Wagons.
1 Road Wagon.
320 Acres of Land in Harnett county.

The Creditors of said Buie will no doubt attend to their interest to attend.

Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee

July 12, 1856. 21-ts

Town papers till sale.

Valuable Property for sale

THE Subscriber is desirous to sell all that valuable property in the town of Averasborough, 20 miles above Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, consisting of FIVE LOTS, on which is a good Store, Distillery, Ware House and all necessary buildings for immediate use, with a new Turpentine Distillery now in operation. The late improvement on the Cape Fear, puts the Town of Averasborough in immediate connection with the Town of Fayetteville and Wilmington by Steam Boats, and the Steamers now H. Haughton and Brothers are now making regular trips to and from the points named. And Averasborough is destined soon to become the principal shipping point for that portion of Wake, Johnston and Harnett which trade to Fayetteville and Wilmington. A bargain will be sold in this Property if application is made soon, to J. & T. Wadhill or the subscriber.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1856. 21-6

N. C. Standard copy till forbid and send acc't to A. McKethan.

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the Institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 11th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Fee for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest grade.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 00 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
} Trustees

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

I had the pleasure of attending the examination of the pupils at the close of the past session, embracing the 10th day of June, and was highly pleased with the proficiency and thorough training of the students, indicated by their examinations. I have never attended an examination of the kind, where the pupils recited with more promptness and intelligence.

The proceedings were closed at night with some two or three dialogues, which were well acted, but what gave more zest to the entertainment, was the performance of the declaimers who had well selected speeches and did very great credit to themselves and their instructors, showing, that much more than the ordinary attention had been given to this very necessary branch of a youth's education.

About 11 o'clock at night the large audience of ladies and gentlemen retired with evident signs of high satisfaction, and I have no doubt with the common sentiment, that Anson county ought to be proud of her institution, its teachers and its pupils.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-3t

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 150 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled—and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and remunerate one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land, containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh land, open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Land is lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM McRAE.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Robt Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole county. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next. HECTOR LOCKLEER

July 11, 1856. 20-tf8

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz.

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Cassell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.
NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter, until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lewis. E. W. Fonville, G. L. Ward, J. H. Fox, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Jr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Bowman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agrees to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company, and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Tri-Weekly Line
OF
FOUR HORSE POST COACHES
FROM
SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,
Through in 36 Hours!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses, and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also two Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Feb. 28, 1856. 13-6m

FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF
STAGE LINE.

THE Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., via Lumberton, and arrives at Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in time to connect with the cars going North and South. Leaves Fair Bluff on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the day mails North and South. Fare through, $4.

J. W. STEAGALL.
June 10, 1856. 12-tf

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of JULY.

TERMS: Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights) with Tuition in the English branches $70 00
Incidental tax, for repairs 1 00
Day scholars, for fuel 2 00
EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22 50. Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French $10. Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.
June 3, 1856. 12-2m

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,
in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 98-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Grod'Rhine: Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine: Printed Barèges, all colors:
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnet Ribbons; Hoopd Skirts; Emb'd Flouncing; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 2tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain colo'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Figd Faacy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloth CLOTH SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO.—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Barèges; Chalies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

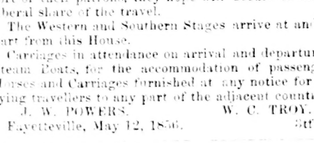
FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Legorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.
Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?
A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by
March 6 W. H. CARVER. 84-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by
Nov. 10. W. H. CARVER. 54-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes: a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation in Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at once, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good ferry landing and are only three miles apart and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

WANTED.

A YOUNG Man who has been accustomed to teach, would like to get a situation in that capacity for the approaching Fall and Winter. Apply to John W. King, Manchester P. O., Cumberland.
June 25. 17*3t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

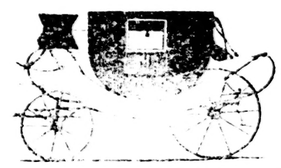
We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election.
April 21—97-tE

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 500-t1A

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorable with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

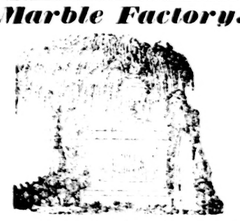
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
RAIL ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the County of Richmond who have given Notes payable on demand, for the first Instalment of Five per cent. are required to make payment to Walter L. Steele, Esq., or Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., on or before Saturday, 24 day of August next. The Stockholders in the County of Robeson will in like manner make payment to R. S. French.

The Commissioners in the above named Counties holding Notes will deliver them over to the gentlemen named respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
June 28, 1856. 17*4

Pleasant Hill Male Academy,

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the South West corner of Alamance County, near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of the former Principal, who hopes that the success of the past is a sufficient recommendation without anything further from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or for teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty near the Academy for not more than $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition:

For the Primary Department, per session,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.
June 6. 11*6

P. S. The Board of Education who constitute the Trustees of the Pleasant Hill Academy, consisting of Maj. Wm. Patterson, P. C. Smith, Esq., Dr. B. A. Sellars, Rev. Shubal Evans, Dr. Wm. A. Coble, feel authorized to say that good, decent and substantial Board, including lights and washing, can be had convenient to the Institution at Six Dollars per month. In some instances it has been for less.

Tuition for Primary English Branches, $5 00 per Session. Arithmetic with the lower Branches included, $8 00 per Session. Higher Mathematics and Languages, $12 50.

WM. PATTERSON, Ch'mn.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
Profitable & Honorable Employment!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
June 23. 17*3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

George M. Sides, Adm'r of Leonard Sides, dec'd, vs. Thomas Biles and wife, and others.
Petition to settle Estate.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Sides, Henry C. Sides, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Caroline Hearne, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.
15*6

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89*tf

BANK OF WILMINGTON,
June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.
June 11. 12-3tIA

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW
STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through, Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1 o'clock, A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at 8½ A. M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable conches, as safe and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO. Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.
June 6. 11*6

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY
AND
Medical School,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.
MR. JOSEPH H. SEPED, A. B., Associate.
MR. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral department will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum.

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WMS. HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARISH, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 9, 1856. 13*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Heirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.
15*6]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN.

$25 REWARD.

TOOK the apprehension and delivery of Newman PAGE, a negro mulatto, about [illegible] age; or for his confinement in any [illegible] get him again. When he left he had on a Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man. He is about feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about [illegible] and has, at the time he left, a [illegible] finger of his left hand has on his chin a [illegible] long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McALISTER.
Lumberburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
STAGE LINE.

WE are now running a Four Horse Coach Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, and all place up the country, will find this the best and nearest route to take the Stages to Raleigh, which connect with the N. C. C. Rail Road.

The Coaches are now in good repair, the Horses and careful Drivers. Every thing will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Agent, Raleigh.
Office at Gaston's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.
May 31, 1856.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this Institution on the FIRST MONDAY in JULY. Terms as heretofore.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing to the public that CLEMENT DOWD, a member of the present graduating class at the University, will hereafter be associated with him in the School. Mr. Dowd is an experienced teacher, having been successfully engaged in that business before entering College, and therefore hope by our combined efforts to merit a continuance of the same liberal patronage which the School has hitherto received.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
Carthage, June 21, 1856. 15*-tf
Town papers 2t.

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS institution, located in Carthage, eight miles south west of Fayetteville, and within 2 miles of the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Carthage, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, the Male and Female, (though separate from each other in locality,) each of which is furnished with a full corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option to pursue their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal.
——, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. EGYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. B. Jones, Music Teacher.

Terms per Session.

Spelling	
Common English Branches	
Higher "	
Latin and Greek	
Music, (with use of Inst.)	
French, and Drawing, each	
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per session not exceeding, perhaps under	

T. S. FARRINGTON, Cor. Sec'y.

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is desirable that they be present at the opening of the session.
June 20, 1856.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE SIXTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JULY next, on the following conditions as heretofore:

Tuition $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, June 14, 1856. 15-tf

BEAVER DAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this flourishing School will begin on Monday the 14th of July.

Its location is high, healthy, and removed from the intelligent and moral neighborhood, and sufficiently removed from the vices and extravagances of towns and villages. Excellent board can be had in one of the neighboring families at $6 per month. In connection with the former able teacher, ROBERT BOWIE, the Trustees have secured, for the present Session, the services of DANIEL W. JOHNSON, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They therefore assure all of able and thorough instruction in any of the branch's usually taught.

For further information address the Trustees or either of the Teachers, Adamsville, Montgomery Co.

JNO. F. LEACH,
L. L. McALISTER,
N. G. GIBSON,
Trustees.
June 1856. 15*tf

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand, the FLORAL COLLEGE, the largest and

BEST GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c., will be found handsome and attractive. For the gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3.

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to the 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 67tf

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